NEGRO SLAVES.

Are the segroes of Virginia still aves? Or, to use PAGE McCAR-TY's word, can MAHONE "herd" colar recently issued by MAHONE, northern people who have been de-wed by his clamor for a free ballot count, and then say whether n your hearts you believe to be a tions the man who med these orders. Every reader see that it is in substance effort to abolish the secret ballot, and to make public every vote cast by a negro. Note, too, that it is the colored vote in every precinct" that "ought to be quickly organized into one or more clubs." To each club a list of the colored registered voters is to be given. If the negroes are not all in the club, they must be brought in. None are to be allowed to vote the Democratic ticket without being ex-

Note, again, that the negroes are be marched to the polls in squads. What chance for a free ballot will any Demoeratic negro have? If one is found voting the Democratic ticket, the other negroes will "make it hot" for him.

That this notable scheme is intended to expose the ballot-box is clear from the fact that this circular positively declares that his counters can, without being judges of election, or counting the votes in the ballot-box, tell whether the returns made by the election officers are correct or not! And his buildozers are directed to "THEN AND THERE demand a correction of the returns."

Call Mr. FORAKER's attention to this circular. It is as follows :

PETERSEURG, VA., Oct. 5, 1885. Dear Sir : I hope you are making a thorough and energetic canvass. Nothing should be left to chance, for, whatever the Republican majority, it must be remembered that it is the scheme of the Democratic managers, by one means or another, to cheat us out of the colored vote. The Anderson McCarmick bill was designed for sor-McCormick bill was designed for this purpose, and it is in the black counties, not in the white, where, as they have said, it is their purpose to do their foul and dirty work. Every precaution, therefore, must be taken not only to poll our last vote, but to see that it is honestly counted.

The first duty, then, is to organiz our vote by precincts so as to poll it to a man on the day of election, and as early in the day as possible. To this end the colored vote in every precinct ought to be quickly organized into one or more clubs, according to the number of veters in each precinct and the area of the precinct. As these clubs are organized, the name of club presidents and secretaries should be sent here, giving names of precincts and postce addresses, that commissions may be sent to those officers.

To each such club so organized, a list of the colored voters at each precinct, taken from the registration roll, should be given, so that the club may, from time to time, compare the roll of its members with such registration list, and, by this means, ascertain which of ney." Senator Hill points out such voters on the registration list are not yet members of the club, so that upon silver are the men who live upon marck is neither, and, as the three committees of the club may be appointed incomes. "bankers as a class, ed to wait upon such voters as are not yet members and induce them to join the clubs. This should actively go on until the last voter is gotten into the

After the club is so completed, after every registered colored voter has been gotten into theciub, then, at some general meeting of the club, its members should be resolved into squads of nine or ten each, each squad to be composed of members who live nearnest togo-ther, and each squad should then and there elect its own captain of the squad, composing his squad. Each squad should agree to assemble at some desig-nated place at sunrise on the morning of the election, and proceed thence in a body to the polls; each squad captain should report with his squad directly to the psesident of the club, who should be there at the polls with a roll of the members of his club. As soon as the squad captain reports to the president sion that money will appreciate in of the club the members should be value, and that the position of a cragiven tickets and the squad voted. If ny member of a squad is absent his beence should be noted by the president of the club, and the squad captain sent back to bring up the absent member or members.

Care must be taken to have at each

precinct an ample supply of tickets, which should be intrusted to one wellchoien, reliable man at the precinct, and this man should only issue tickets in number to one or two persons who should be carefully selected as a loyal

and trusty Republican.

Every club should take care to see meanwhile an active committee should

in his possession a roll of all the Re-publican voters. As each Republican comes up to cast his ballot, his ticket should be shown to this man holding should be shown to this man holding the roll, and this man should keep his eye upon the ticket as it passes from the voter to the judge of election re-esting ballots, when he should check off the name of the voter, and opposite to his name, for the first voter, mark the figure 1; opposite the name of the second such voter mark the figure 2; site the name of the third such r mark the figure 3, and so on throughout the day, thus checking and numbering the Republican ballots cried, to that, as will be seen, the last figure be enters will represent the certain number of Republican ballots in the

and cooperate with the one who e du-ties are just described, will keep a tally of all the bullets cast, whether Repubheat or Democratic. That is to say, he will, at the name of each voter is cried and his ballet received, score for the first vote the figure 1; for the secis ballet received, score for the the figure 2; for the section figure 2; for the third pars 3; for the first wote the figure 2 is for the fifth wote the figure 3; for the fifth wote the figure 4; for the fifth would find the loss of our wheat market in Liverpool. Great from India, Austria, and other silver would result in the loss of our wheat market in Liverpool. Great from India, Austria, and other silver would immediately affect of the canine carrier. I think they would lynch any one who harmed Dorsey. They have had his photograph taken; here it is."

Mr. Tracy showed the reporter the photograph of the intelligent-looking college wearing his mail-bag, and standing with his fore feet on a block, his countenance radiating a large comprelar, amounting to about 7,000 tons of metal, the act would immediately affect that no one could deprive him of his daily beginned that the loss of our wheat market in Liverpool. Great from India, Austria, and other silver would immediately affect of the intelligent-looking college wearing his mail-bag, and standing with his fore feet on a block, his countenance radiating a large comprelar, and the loss of the intelligent-looking with his fore feet on a block, his form Indian Austria, and other silver would immediately affect of the intelligent-looking the him of the intellig nd vote the figure 2; for the third the the figure 3; for the fourth vote

the certain number of lots cried and received. described will be able to announce that there are so many certain Republican ballots in the box, and he will be prepared to prove the fact by the identical persons who cast such ballots as he has checked upon the roll in his hands.

Here, then, if the count which the judges of election shall subsequently make does not conform to that which these two persons have announced.

these two persons have announced—that is to say, if there are more ballots found in the box than the number anfound in the box than the number an-nounced by the white man who has kept the tally on our side—then there is fraud. If there are fewer Republican ballots in the box than the white man who has kept a record of Republican voters has checked on his roll, then there is fraud. There may Republican ballots than be has checked, because some voter, who has not been willing to show his ballot may have voted the Republican ticket. If the count of the judges of election shall not so conform to the check which these two white men of ours have kept. THEN, RIGHT THERE, our friends should demand a correction of the re-

The two men of our party who keep the before-described check upon the poll should promptly report in detail any and all irregularities which may occur to our candidate for the Legislature, and also, quickly, to the under-

I advise that our friends be quietly advised to stay upon the ground, to re-main at the poll, until the count is completed and an honest return made out. Yours truly, WILLIAM MAHONE,

Chairman State Executive Committee.

The Argument for Silver. In the North American Review November the question "Should Silver be Demonetized?" is discussed by Sen-ator M. P. Hill, of Colorado; Alexander Delmar, who was mining commis-sioner to the Monetary Commission of 1876, and Hon. William A. Phillips, of Kansas, a member of the House sub-Committee on Banking and Currency that reported the bill restoring the silver dollar to its place in the money of the country. All three writers take strong ground against the demonetiza-tion of silver, their articles being intended to meet the points made by Pro-fessors Sumner, Walker, and Laughlin, in a previous No. of the Review, in favor of a single gold standard. The main point of the arguments of the three defenders of the silver coin-

age is the same-that to demonetize silver will be to still further depress trade and industry, make the capitalist richer and the business-man poorer, and beggar the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. There can hardly be any question as to the soundness of this position. Senator Hill, referring to the position. Senator Infl. rective in supargument of Professor Walker in support of the single gold standard, says the
port of the single gold standard, says the
"Dog route? Do you mean that a
"Dog route?" asked of silver will result in "the enhanceand fixed charges, acting as a steady drag upon production," and that " suffocation, strangalation, are words hardly too strong to express the agony of the industrial body when embraced in the fatal coils of a contracting mothose who are the instigators of the war the monetary use of one of the metals."

destry and commerce are stagnant, while interest-bearing deposits with bankers, trust companies, and savings banks are multiplying. "Nobody wishes to produce commodities or to buy and hold them while they are falling in pieces.' Sepator Hill says : "In view of the disasters to debtors, tax-payers, indus-tries, and all kinds of property, except-ing only money, which the war upon silver has already caused, and the members are registered, and greater disasters which it threatens, the an active committee should and in view of the fact that an immense be appointed to hunt up such persons who have become of age since the election, or who have come into the district and become qualified voters, and ree that they are registered, and, let it be remembered, that any man has a right to register on any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 o'clock A.

M. and 3 o'clock P. M. from now until ten days preceding the day of election. ney-lenders and antagonistic to the in-terest of the great mass of the people M. and 3 o'clock P. M. from now until ten days preceding the day of election.

At each precinct you want two earnest, active, resolute, and reliable white men to keep a check upon the poll, and in this way:

One of these white men should have

human ingonuity can devise will be in-voked to depreciate the value of silver and to make the silver dollar unpopu-In with the people."

Mr. Delmar points out that to demonetize the silver dollars and thus withdraw them and their representative certificates whally from circulation will be to diminish the money of the country about one fifth and increase in like proportion the value of all interest-bearing securities, including bonds and mortgages and other evidences of in-debtedness. It will also be to lower the prices of wheat, core, fruits, hay, cotton, tobacco, sugar, wool, meats, butter, cheese, and all farm produce about one sixth. It will still further depress trade by depriving manufacturers and merchants of markets and our me-chanics and laborers of employment. It will increase the moral hazard of infrom one sixth to one fifth of the wealth of the country substantially to the banks and disarrange all those interests ning at Bismarck the miners order an extra beefsteak for the canine carrier. and relations of society upon whose permanency largely rests the welfare of the State. He shows that to demone-tize silver would result in the loss of

modities in the countries named. The consequence would be that a given sum of gold in England would at once purchase much more wheat from India, Austria, and other silver-money countries than from America, and our greatest market would be lost to us. Alward, the more agitation of the uniter. est market would be less the subject has depressed the price of wheat, and if the danger increases it will no doubt have its effect upon cotton and other crops, in the production of which we crops, in the production of which we have to compete with silver-using coun-

jections against the silver dollar with the simple fact that nobody can get one and nobody will part with one for less than a gold dollar. If it be urged that we cannot pay foreign balances with them, the answer is that we have no foreign balances to pay, that the bulk of our import trade silver- and paper-money countries and not with gold ones, and that as to the latter American silver dollars are worth to-day in Liverpool within an eighth of a cent as much as gold ones. If it is asserted that the Treasury cannot force silver dollars into circulation, the answer is that still less can it force gold dollars. People will take silver dollars, and a good many are glad to get them; but the determination not to take gold dollars is so strong that the attempt to maintain them as part of the circulating medium has been

Mr. Phillips, after showing that the demonetization of silver would work injuriously to all interests except the creditor class and sketching the history of the movement against silver money, concludes by saying that the argument that the silver dollars are bulky and inconvenient is shallow. If silver certificates were issued in ones, twos. fives, besides the tens, the whole amount would pass immediately into circulation. Gold can hardly be said to circulate except in certificates. A paper circulation that has standard coin behind it can scarcely be called in question. We freely store gold for everybody, he says, and surely we can store our own silver. To establish and maintain an international standard of money is impracticable. Changing standards is always a very doubtful expedient where great debts have been we, as a nation, incurred, and with our city, county, State, rail-way, and other debts, owe enor-mously. Gold may be discovered or by improvements in machinery be mined in great quantities very soon and once more disturb relative values. If the bimetallic standard can be maintained it will materially aid one of our great industries. If, says Mr. Phillips, a change in the standards must eventually be made, the United States should approach it cautiously.

A CANINE MAIL-CARRIER. Postni Service Performed by an Intelligent

[San Francisco Chronicle.] "If all the mail service was as promptly and faithfully performed as is

he dog route between Calico and Bismarck there would be nothing left to complain of," remarked Post-Oilice In-

dog carries the mails there?" asked the reporter. "Certainly. Did you never hear of the dog 'Dorsey'? No? Well, Dorsey is the regular mail-carrier between the post-office at Calico, San Bernardino county, and the Bismarck mining-camp, three or four miles over the mountains. Calico is a stage station and has a post-office, but Bisor four miles between them are the kind of miles peculiar to iess of all kinds than forty thou- try between the two places is rough sand millions of dollars." It is, he and steep and the weather most says, in the interests of these classes of men to have as few dollars as possible, that each dollar may have an augmented Bismarck miner to get his mail from command over the necessaries, com-forts, and luxuries of life, and "they fairs when the genius of the dog Dorse; know there is no more direct road to an was developed. Dorsey belongs to the appreciated money than to strike down postmaster at Calico, and was not regarded in the highest favor in his youth, It is a fact that money is now sur-prisingly cheap, and that capitalists find it very difficult to place their money where it will be both profitable and secure. Senator Hill shows that the cause of the almost universal desire in Europe a good deal of a loafer. One day the postmaster wanted to get word to his and the United States to lend money rother up at Bismarck. He did rather than to invest it in productive enterprises, or in purchases of any kind not want to make the trip himself, and no one else offered to make it of property, is the common apprehenfor him. It suddenly occurred to him to try Dorsey. A letter was conspicuously tied around the dog's neck, his value, and that the position of a cre-ditor with any tolerable security is more desirable than the holder of property. This is the true reason why inhow to shoot. The colley took the adwith an answering letter tied around his neck and showed signs of having been well treated at the other end o the route. The experiment was retime Dorsey assumed an air of greater dignity. The news of his success was course the talk of both camps, and the postmaster received many requests from miners at Bismarck to send their letters over the next time Dorsey made a trip. The result was that pretty soon Dorsey had more letters to carry than could be conveniently fastened to The miners then or med a handsome little mail-bag made and fitted to the dog's shoulders. The bag is fasttween the two points. Every day, just | church? about the time the stage is due, Dorsey wakes up from his nap, stretches himself and waks into the post-office.

When the stage has arrived and the Bismarck letters have been put into or the Lebanon country. Orthodox churches, in New England as in China or the Lebanon country. Orthodox Congregationalists may rest assured that the priests of the Maronites, and other berly walks up to have the bag fast-ened on. Then he starts off on a little trail which be has worn for himself over the hills. If he meets a stranger he makes a long detour, for he knows that he is engaged on impor-tant business and don't want to run any risk of having trouble. He stays in Bismarck over night and returns

ALONG NEW BNGLAND ROADS.

ped Houses of Worship-How Enginud Mintsters are Employed-Putpi

ABOUT CHURCH-GOING.

Mr. Prime, in one of his charming let-ers to the New York Journal of Com-

Driving to-day through a lovely val-ley in New Hampshire, we passed a large church standing by the roadside, in partial ruin and going rapidly to de-cay. I asked at a house near by, and was told that the church had been merce, says : closed more than ten years. This is far from being the first abandoned church we have found. I can remember several, seen within a few years. To the traveller who goes from village to village, and town to town, in New England, as we do in carriage travel, it cannot fail to be a subject of serious consideration that the traditional observance of at least external religious character has undergone a change. This fact has been several times re-ferred to in these letters in former years. Every successive year makes it seem more noteworthy.

It has been customary to think of the people of New England as retain-ing at least so much of the ancient influences as would induce an outward, if not a real, regard for churches and religion. There are probably localities where such influences remain strong. But in many long journeys, passing many Sundays in large and small vil lages, and in more lonesome country places, I have rarely found such localities. On pleasant October Sunday mornings we have seldom found a church one-quarter filled with attendants. In general we find that a church which will seat three hundred people is occupied by from fifty to seventy, fre-quently by a much smaller number. This is apparently true of churches of all denominations. When I inquire of the people I am told everywhere that in old times the attendance was large, and that the falling off has been manifest within the memory of living men and women. Such, indeed, is the evidence given by the old churches. They would never have been built as large as they are if they were intended for only fourth of the number of people they would seat. Whether connected with this fact or

not, there is another fact showing a great change in the character of what we may call the religious community. This is the gradual disappearance of that once influential person, the pastor. Churches with regular pastors are getting to be rare hereabouts. Congregagations hire ministers by the year. There is no relation between the church and the clergyman except that of a bargain to perform the external religious functions, chief of which is the preaching of a sermon, or perhaps two, each week. The idea of going to church seems to be, as it is in many city parishes, going to hear a sermon as a weekly recreation or custom. It is not surprising that so few of the people care to do this. It is in many cases fearfully poor preaching. But it is probably worth as much as is paid or it.

The minister hired by the year has a hard time of it if he desires to retain his situation. Doubtless the large ma-jority of this class of clergymen are nest, conscientious men, seeking as well as they can to do the work of their Master. But their position essentially controls their preaching. There is more or less tendency to present novelty, de-liver interesting lectures, give the people a satisfactory Sunday morning sit-ting for their money. There is none of the independence or responsibility of the pastor, to whom these people belong "as a charge from God" and the can estimate the independence or responsibility of the pastor, to whom these people belong the can estimate the independence of the can estimate the can estimate the independence of the can estimate the

In each of these sermons the minister told his hearers that he had studied his subject with great care, and was thoroughly convinced of the doctrine he presented. In each case the doctrine was heresy according to the teachings of the several churches to which the clergyman nominally belonged. It was amusing, Sunday after Sunday, to hear this same self-assertion, " I have made up my mind on the subject," the man preaching himself and his own reason, and utterly ignoring the faith once and for all delivered to the saints. Three of these were young men, not long out of a preach, as his final conclusion after were young men, not long out of a kindergarten, and only a little shorter time out of a theological seminary. In schools of philosophy and schools of art, as in all schools of common sense, young teachers are expected to deliver to students only that which has been authoritatively delivered to them by the nose was pointed toward Bismanck, and he was told to 'git.' He trotted off a little way and then turned around inquiringly, but was met with a volley of the tested methods of art. There is not one man in a thousand in any destones thrown by some small boys partment of study who is capable of anxious to teach Dorsey's young ideas adding to the sum of knowledge, or adding to the sum of knowledge, or teaching any new theory or fact. But vice and trotted off in a business-like in theology it is the queer notion of manner. The next day he came back some people that there is no authority to control teachers, that every preache may preach his own notions of doc-trine, whether he be young and callow or old and experienced. peated, each time successfully, and each amount of nonsense is poured into the ears of congregations in the country (and, for that matter, in cities as well) Nonsense is not an extravagant word. isters, with full ordination, semi-instructed boys, have a vastly more serious responsibility than a government which sends uneducated surgeons and medical men to care for the health of soldiers. Is there not an inconsistency somewhere in ordaining a young man who has given, at the most, three or the dog's shoulders. The bag is lastened by two straps, one around his
chest and one under his body just back
of his fore legs. When the mail-bag
was finished and supplied with the
regulation brass lock Dorsey was formally installed as mail-carrier bemally installed as mail-carrier bethe dog's shoulders. The bag is lastfour years to the study of theology, or
a man of weak power and unstable
mind, styling him presbuteros, an elder,
a preacher, a priest, an episcopos, an
overseer, a bishop, whatever be the
mominal office in whatever be the

Greeks, Greek Catholics, and other sects in the Mount Lebanon country, preach and teach as sound doctrine and pure faith as are taught and preached in a large number of so-called orthodox churches in New England. Here rather than across the sea is your place for

mission-work.

There is in the New England characwith the mail the next day in time for the outgoing stage. He has never missed a connection, lost a letter, or been behind time. He is immensely ter a strong, deep-seated quality of sound sense. There are always some ound sense. There are always some cople who like to go after novelties in religious speculation. The young peo-ple as a general rule do not. Young men listen to speculative twaddle, hear a clergyman talk a half hour about his peculiar notions, and go away with a f eling of contempt, which finds free ex-pression. They feel fully equal to criti-cism of such preaching. They claim, and probably have, quite as much ability to form opinions and judgments as the preacher. They abandon church-going, It is otherwise when the church, what-

the schools of science. But the puer-ilities of independent personal theology fail to command respect, or attrac-permanent interest. No wonder churches are empty where there is no worship, only the preaching of a sermon, and that cheap literature of the fimsiest

Whatever be your estimate of the value of the old orthodox faith, you know little of the bones of the New England body politic if you fail to recognize the importance, in their formain the church of former days. Old Mr. James, of Easthampton, on Long Island, had himself buried in front of all his people, that in the resurrection he might stand up facing them as they rose, and challenge all, saints and sinners, to dispute that he had done his duty to them. He was a fair specimen of the pastor of old days. Such a man was a power in a commu-nity. He had for himself an unchanged and unchangeable standard whereby to live and die. He brought his people up to that standard as well as he could. Were the people any holier in those days? I don't know that they were; but they were better members of society, and better citizens; they had respect for authority; an ingrained sense of subjection to a moral law; a constant remind-ing that independence of thought or deed was disreputable and abominable if it dishonored God or discommoded a fellow-man. They revered God more than now, and honored the minister as His minister. It is a great thing for a people to be taught reverence for any thing. They well knew that standard by which the minister commanded them to live. They never heard him say, "My idea, after much study, is that the chief end of man is to do good to his fellow-men, and get his reward for the good he does, and no notice to be taken of the evil he does." He was a high churchman, obedient to the law of his church, whatever its

As I write these lines the form and face of one and another of those oldtime priests of the Most High God comes visibly before me. They were unlike in much, alike in the crowning characteristic of their lives and labors. In this one represents all. I do not speak of his profound learn

ing or his fervent piety. His power was in his grand faith. He lived near a Master whom he obeyed. Humility and pride were well mingled in his character. When he prayed, of a Sunday morning, in the full con-gregation, he and they were bowed very low. When he poured out the words of praise he and they all together believed that the sound of their voices was heard among the voices of all the ages, and of the angels and the morning stars. He preached as one with a message not his own. There are old men living who have not forgotten his sermons, heard when they were small boys-will not forget them forever and ever. He was a mighty man in the Church and mighty in the community. There was no doubt, no hesitation, no doctrine of probabilities in any of his teaching. Whatsoever might be men's uncertainty about human law, about electricity, about crops, about the next election, about the count less things of this life, there was in him and his teachings an element of certainty, an absolute, indubitable system of truths, a firm, adamentine foundation of belief which was gloriously attractive. "Thus saith the Lord" was no theory of philosophy, no speculation of a human brain. It was a voice out of the future, out of the past, out of the

guardian of his people went to his rest. There are some such men left-not many. This October country what it is. It is a rare thing in our travel experience to find a man in the pulpit who tells the people that there is any absolute certainty about the future life. I have heard in a sunmuch Bible study, that the future o mankind is either heaven or annihila-

MALCOLM HAY.

Late First Assistant Postmaster General. Malcolm Hay, First Assistant Postmaster-General under President Cleveland, until continued ill-health compelled him to resign the office, died October 20th at Pittsburgh, Pa.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1842. After completing his course of study in the University of Penasylvania, at the age of seventeen he went to Missouri to engage in mercantile pursuits. Three years after he made his residence in Trenton, N. J., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He began a successful practice in 1865 in the same city. Later, he removed to Pittsburgh, of which he became a prominent citizen, being president of the Mercantile Li-brary, a trustee in the Dollar Savings Bank, and a leading member in one of the Protestant Episcopal churches.

He never held public office until made First Assistant Postmaster-General, but

took an active part in political life. In 1872 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, serving as chairman of the Committees on counts and Expenditures and Militia. Mr. Hay was at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1880, and in that of 1884 represented his State on the Committee on Resolutions.

The deceased gentleman was highly respected as a man of high character, of ability, and energy. He was a staunch friend of Mr. Tilden and Mr. ever its denomination, preaches through the preacher. Setting aside all religious questions, the authority of the schools of theology commands as much intellectual respect as the authority of signston was deeply regretted. Randall. His appointment, which he did not seek and accepted at the carnest request of President Cleveland, was PRINCE FREDERIK.

Helr Apparent to the Cre

reminds one of the quarrel between the English King Charles I. and his Parliament, in the seventeenth century. The Danish Diet or Parliament is in session,

and the Folkesthing, or Lower House, is greatly incensed against the King, who is, however, supported by the Lands-

thing, or Upper House, in the unpopu-lar policy which he has pursued almost ever since his reign began. An attempt will be made to force him to comply with the vote of the Diet at the previous session to dismiss Estrup, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance. This hated Premier has held office since June 11, 1875. The detestation in which he is held appears strongly in the news that Rasmussen, the young compositor who attempted to assassinate him on October 21st, was hurriedly taken to prison by the two detectives who arrested him, and had been in attendance upon Estrup, because these officials feared that an attempt at rescue would be made. Supported by his Minister, the King has levied taxes by royal decree when the Diet refused to vote the budget, and has expressed the determination to continue to do so until the representatives of the people returned to a sense of what he conceived to be their duty. The people throughout Denmark are greatly excited at the arbitrary action of the King, and public opinion so strongly favors the cause of the Folkesthing that a revolution is imminent. At any time we may hear that abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Frederik, the heir apparent. The Prince is of the age which, in the

event of his early elevation to the throne, is promising of great usefulness to his country. He has attained almost the prime of life, having been born June 3, 1843. On July 28, 1869, he was married to the Princess Lowisa, daughter of King Carl XV., of Sweden and Norway. He is the father of six children, offspring of this union. The Princess of Wales, Alexandra, is a sister of the Prince, and the Empress Maria Feedorovna, wife of the Czar of Russia, is another. King Georgios I., of Greece, is his brother. Prince Frederik has illustrious connections, and, better than this, is believed to be in harmony with the progressive and liberal spirit of the age. The intelligent people of Denmark, than whom no nation in the world is better, if as well, instructed, think that under his rule they would enjoy the degree of solitical and social their right, and, condemning the administration of his father, will probably lemand, within the next few days, hi elevation to the supreme office.

THE TRAINED FISH WON. Extraordinary Yarn by a Sailor Who Had Been Shipwrecked.

A South-street ship-chandler was showing how many tricks a bright little black-and-tan dog with a high forehead could do vesterday in the front part of his store, while half a dozen sailors looked on admiringly. When the dog had ended his performance by rising on his hind legs and bowing around to each of the spectators, his "You see what a little perseverance

will do. Six months ago that pup didn't know any more than a fish.

Everybody smiled approvingly except one old sailor, who meditatively chewed a bit of rope-yarn. He said:
"Nor a fish, did you say, sir?" "Yes."

"Well, it may be as some fish don't know nothin', but others has more sense nor any dog that ever walked on four legs, or two either. Fish is the knowniest critters there is, only nobody never trics to teach 'em nothin'. They never has any per-everance served out to 'em like dogs has. Why, a fish once earned £100 for me. It was when I was in the Samanthy Abbott, after she was dismasted. You remember her, don't you, captain? Had the sticks taken her when we was three days from Matanzas with a load of staves."

The ship-chandler said : " If you'd been left twenty-four hours longer on the wreck your recollections wouldn't

be told here, I guess."
"True for you, sir," said the sailor.
"Me and Jersey, the youngster as was makin' his first trip into her, had a close call, but we weathered Davy Jones that ere time, while the rest of the men didn't. As I was sayin', when the squall had passed and there weren't nothin' left of the schooner, only a waterlogged hulk, and no shipmates left neither, me and Jersey got up a bit of canvas on the stump of the bowsprit to attract the attention of any ships as might happen along in sight, and then we sat down to meditate. When we see the sun risin' next day, and the weather comin' off hotter'n ever, we didn't feel no better nor we did the day before. There wasn't a breath of wind, but pretty soon I sees a rufllin' of the water off to east'ard, but 'twas only a school of dolphins chasin' a lot of flyin' fish, and I know'd that there wasn't no hope of any versels happenin' along while that ere condition of affairs lasted. So me and Jersey watched the flyin'fish and the dolphins and the boobies what was a hoverin' over 'em, sorter listless like, and wished we had one of

the dolphins.

"Pretty soon they got so close that we could hear the buzzin' of their wings when they riz outen a wave, and the dolphins was a-leapin' a fathom or more into the air after them. They didn't none of 'em pay any attention to us no more than if we'd been logs of wood a-rollin' in the water. Then the first thing we knew there was a shoal of the flyin'-fish a-sailin' right over us. Jersey was for knockin' some of 'em down with his sou'wester, and I'd a mind to help him, when kerslap a big dolphin landed right on the deck of the schooner, which it was easy enough to do, because she was waterlogged and

didn't have no bulwarks on to her.

"The dolphin struck right abaft the forehatch, and as I was a leitin' my knife into 'im I looks into the water, ss was amost up to the hatch combin's in the hall of her. There I see half a conce of them flyin'-fish as the dolphin

had been chasin'. When they see me they huddled together on the fur side of the hatch. I didn't know it then, but

they was consultin' together over the predicament they was into.

"Meantime Jersey he had sliced the head off the dolphin, and stood it on head off the dolphin, and stood it on end on the corner of the hatch. With that the flyin'-fish seemed to tumble to what had took place. Here was a dol-phin as had had justice for the perse-cutin' he'd done to 'em all his life. The way them flyin'-fish acted was aston-ishin'. To say that they was grateful

ain't no name for it, and we wasn't no time makin' such friends with 'em that they'd foller us when we walked around that 'ere hatch like dogs ollers meat as is afore 'em, and we didn't have to feed 'em nothin', neither. Seein' they was so familiar like, me and Jersey made up our minds we'd en-courage 'em, and set about trainin' of 'em, and inside of two days they'd go through more evolutions nor a squadron of frigates. The excitement of seein' 'em so wonderful smart and a lookin' so grateful every time they see that 'ere dolphin's head was all that kept

me from sinkin' durin' them days.
"I don't rightly remember whether it was four or five days we'd been driftin' about, but one mornin' we was woke up at daylight to find ourselves right in the middle of a fleet of spongers. They hadn't paid no attention to our old hulk till they saw me and Jersey movin' about, and then one of their schooners came alongside. They passed us a panikin of water the first thing, and then the skipper says :

"Well, shipmate, can you get over the rail alone, or shall I lend a hand?" With that I thanked him polite like, and says, 'I'll be with you as soon as I gets my pets,' and begins scoopin' out the flyin'-fish. ". What the devil do you want of

them 'ere flyin'-flsh?' says he. "They's trained,' says I. "What can they do?' says he.

"They can outfly any other flyin'-fish as ever beat the air for a hundred

pounds,' says I.

"The sponger he was a Britisher and game to back his opinion, and he says:

"Put up yer spondulix, and I'll rake in one as will outfly your'n by a cable's length.'

"I'll admit I was a little skeered at that, 'cause I didn't know but he might have some of his own as was trained better nor mine. However, I had a matter of a couple o' hundred pounds as had been left by my skipper ato his chest afore he was washed overboard, and I counted out the money onto the taffrail of the sponger. It was soon covered, and then the sponger he begins scoopin' for flyin'-fish when a school showed up. He caught several of 'em, and an able-bodied bonito besides." "What did he want of the bonito?"

asked the ship-chandler.
"He put it in a tub. We were to drop our flyin'-fish into the tub, and we lowed the bonito would make them hump themselves in the send-off. So me and Jersey picked out our favorite as we'd been trainin', and the sponger he picked out a wolloper, and we turned 'em loose in a tub with the bonito.

"You mayn't believe it, captain, but and see the tother one makin' off over the port rail while he was headin' to starboard, he just came about on the port tack and overhauled that 'ere wild, intamed airy steed like it had been anchered. That's how I made the hundred pounds I was a tellin' you of."

The ship-chandler took out his penknife and began trimming his thumb-nail, while silence fell on the little group. Finally he said : Say, Jack, have you got any con-

suls' certificates about you to prove that story ? " · Certainly, sir," said Jack, cheer-

fully, as he pulled what looked like a smoked herring from a diddy-box on the floor beside him. "Here are the skin of that very flyin'-fish. He was so of his strength that very confident arter he'd sailed across the bows o' that wild feller be come right back and plumped hisself down into the tub for to wet his whistle, and the bonito gobbled him. I slit him outen the bonito in less 'n three minutes, but it was too late. He was alive yet, but he just rolled his eyes up at me kind of pitiful like, and then died. It broke his heart to think he'd made such a fool of hisself arter all I'd done for him."

Parson Weems. COLUMBIA, S. C., October, 1885. To the Editor of the Dispatch : I feel impelled to address you con

erning a letter which recently appeared in the Columbia Register on the subject of Rev. Mr. Weems's death, the writer of which requested information. The Register which contained this letter having been mislaid and the address forgotten, because of illness in my family, I beg you will be the medium through which the desired information may be sent. I am an old lady of Beaufort, now in

my seventy-seventh year, and was a

refugee from the coast during the war, but born and reared in Beaufort. In November, 1826, I was very ill of malarial-fever (caused by a week's visit in the country before frost had killed vegetation), and was attended by my cousin, Dr. Thomas Fuller, then a distinguished physician of Beaufort. One day during my convalescence, in the course of his visit, he mentioned that he had attended old Dr. Weems and been present at his death-bed. Dr. Fuller appeared to be very much impressed with the calmness and peace that were shown in his dying hours. The old man's whole soul seemed so full of the thought of the wonderfor love of God to us that no thoughts of himself appeared to enter his mind, and the only words he uttered were, " God is love." and this he repeated at intervals until his life peacefully passed away with the same holy and happy expression on his face. I have no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Weems was buried in Beaufort for the time being, and afterwards removed, as the writer of the letter believed. Another reminiscence of the Parson

was told me by an old lady a number of years ago, who heard him preach, or rather deliver an address from the pulpit-stairs (sitting on a step) of the same Beaufort St. Helena church. He was very feeble, and sat while speaking, the subject being the same as in his dying hours-" Love." He quoted St. John : " Little children, love one an other," his manner benevolent and fatherly. I would not be suprised if this was the very last public address he ever made, and it may be probable the very last, just before his death. The Rev. Dr. Wa'ker was at that time rector of St. Helena church, Beaufort, and for a long period of years after. I should think the record-book of the church would contain some mention of the burial of Mr. Weem by Dr. Joseph Walker, if the present rector, Rev. P. D. Hay, has it in his possession.

The church was turned into a hospital by the Federal troop, during the war, and many marble tombs were missing, I found on my visit there last year.

I hope the few particulars ment will be of use to the family, and that you will be kind enough to communicate them to the writer of the letter.

Yours, respectfully, Mrs. MARY B. LEVERETT.

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